

And you, who remember only a face,
Do not forget the outstretched hands, and
the legs that run so easily in the earth.
Remember that even the road to terrible bat-
tles always passes by gardens and win-
dows, and children playing, and the
barking dog
Remember the fruit that fell and reminded of
its leaves and the branch
Remind the hard ones that they were soft
and green in springtime
And do not forget that the first too was once
the palm of an open hand and fingers.
May Yitzhak be forever.

REMARKS OF ISRAELI COUNSEL GENERAL
ITZHAK LEVANON

A master in the skies, the Albatross was
soaring high in the air. Remaining airborne
on motionless wings, and gliding abreast the
strongest winds with little effort. He was
watched from the land, flying majestically
towards new horizons. The sky was clear and
the winds favorable. The Albatross showed
self-confidence, determined to reach new
heights, disregarding the dangers. None
would dare to defy him on his royal journey.

Suddenly three gun shots fatally hit the
Albatross. He swung in the air, refusing to
bend and hit the ground. He looked toward
the sky, which he has just conquered a few
moments before and whispered: why?

Rabin was like this. He flew high in the
sky, defied strong winds, knew which direc-
tion to head and covered long distances in a
short time. He too asked himself, lying on
the ground, why? Why should a leader who
dedicated his entire life to the welfare of his
own people, die like the Albatross died? This
question is still on the lips of every Israeli,
two years after his assassination, and will
remain so for years to come.

Rabin's fatalism reminds me of another
leader in the Middle East—Anwar Sadat. He
too disregarded the warnings. He too be-
lieved that he was doing only what was right
for his people and therefore, there was no
cause for one of them to harm him. But both
were so trusting, and both paid the price.

I remember his face, full of happiness and
satisfaction that evening in Montreal, after
a poignant speech at the General Assembly
where he spoke in all frankness about his
fears and his hope for the peace process.
When we arrived in this room he laid his
eyes on his wife Lea, and, with a typical
Israeli expression said to her "Nu?" You
could see the joy in his face and how, with
his timid smile, he wanted to say 'I am
happy that they hear my words,' and how he
felt that he was not alone in his struggle. In-
deed, battalions were behind him.

Senator Edward Kennedy recently wrote to
me about Rabin, and the absence created by
his death, describing him in the following
words: "The cause of peace lost one of its
greatest champions of our time, perhaps of
all time, and I continue to miss his leader-
ship."

After Rabin's death, many poems were
written. I have chosen one of them, which in
my judgment reflects the feelings of most
Israelis, *The Tears*, by Smadar Shir:

There are left wing people and there are
right wing
There are religious and there are secular
There are Sephardi and there are Ashkenazi
There are Israelis and there are Arabs
There are clever people and there are dumb
But for all of them there is the same tear
and the tears are still warm, aching
and painful
These tears are for a great man, who fell
down while trying to reach peace be-
tween all these people.

Many disagreed with Rabin's ideas. Others
criticized him, but none can argue the fact

that for most Israelis he was like a god-
father, the one who took care of everything.
He was the mind which thought, the author-
ity which made decisions, the man who en-
dorsed responsibility and the leader who did
not worry about damaging his standing if it
benefited his people. Rabin was a leader, but
he was also the commander, the diplomat,
the politician, and most of all, the father.

May the soul of this great man be blessed
forever.

Thank you.

HONORING STEVEN CHOTIN

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President,
today I honor Mr. Steven Chotin, one
of Colorado's leading citizens, for his
many contributions and outstanding
dedication to our great state.

On the heels of his 50th birthday, I
would like to take this opportunity to
formally recognize my friend, a long-
time motorcycling partner, for his
philanthropic and civic activities of
the past few decades. Steven has been a
legend in a variety of charitable causes
in Colorado, giving of his time and en-
ergy generously, as well as financially,
to The Denver Center for the Perform-
ing Arts, The Colorado Symphony, The
Allied Jewish Federation of Denver,
National Jewish Hospital, Shalom
Park and many other worthy endeavors.

Mr. Chotin has served on the boards
of numerous community and charitable
organizations, including Fresh Start, a
program committed to paving a way out
for Denver's inner-city youth. Equally renowned are Steven's activi-
ties in civic and business affairs. As
head of The Chotin Group Corporation,
National Mortgage Corporation and
Merchants Mortgage Corporation, he
has succeeded in providing gainful em-
ployment to a significant number of
Denver area residents.

I am sure I speak for all Coloradans
in extending Steven my congratula-
tions and appreciation for leaving such
an indelible mark on our state by the
young age of 50. I wish him many more
years of happiness and fruition as a
Colorado resident.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I
suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROB-
ERTS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk pro-
ceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I
ask unanimous consent that the order
for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COL-
LINS). Without objection, it is so or-
dered.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I
ask unanimous consent I may speak as
in morning business for 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I thank the distin-
guished Chair.

THE BUDGET

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President,
last week in remarks on the floor I re-

ferred to the Congressional Budget Of-
fice's report, "Economic and Budget
Outlook for the Fiscal Years 1999 to
2008." And at that particular time,
Madam President, I pointed out that
even the Congressional Budget Office
had projected deficits not only of \$188
billion for the present year and \$170 bil-
lion for 1998, but of \$200 billion for 1999,
the year in which everyone in this
town has been screaming we will reap a
budgetary surplus.

Now we have the President's budget.
Madam President, this morning we not
only received that budget, we saw in
this country's newspapers of record
such headlines as "On Budget Eve,
Congress Feels Surplus Fever." This
particular article reports that the dis-
tinguished Speaker of the House, Newt
Gingrich, stated, "We are on the edge,
if we will have discipline, of a genera-
tion of surpluses."

So we have the President talking
about balanced budgets as far as the
eye can see in his State of the Union
Message. And we now have the distin-
guished Speaker talking about sur-
pluses as far as the eye can see for the
next generation.

Would that it were so. Would that we
did not have any increase in the na-
tional debt. Would that we had no in-
crease in the deficit. Would that we
had no increase in the interest costs of
the carrying charges on our national
debt, which are now projected, Madam
President, to be \$1 billion a day, or \$365
billion a year. That is one thing that
everyone can agree on: that the inter-
est on the federal debt is going up, up,
and away.

Let me emphasize the matter of the
debt before I home in on the matter of
Social Security and the spending of
surpluses. In 1981, we had a national
debt of \$995.5 billion. We had not
reached a trillion-dollar debt.

For the first 200 years of our history,
including the costs of all the wars our
nation fought during that time—the
Revolutionary War, the War of 1812,
the Mexican-American War, the Civil
War, the Spanish-American War, World
War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet-
nam—we did not reach a trillion-dollar
debt. But in the last 16 years, we have
reached now a \$5.5 trillion debt, with
interest costs of a billion dollars a day.
Interest on the debt used to stand at a
mere \$95 billion; it now stands at \$365
billion. So we are spending \$270 billion
more on interest alone than when we
supposedly were going to balance the
budget back in 1981.

I remember when our distinguished
President Ronald Reagan ran on bal-
ancing the budget and was elected in
1980. He came into office in 1981 and
said, "Whoops. This is way worse than
I ever expected. Instead of balancing
the budget in a year, it's going to take
me 3 years."

Even after passage of the Gramm-
Rudman-Hollings Bill, we ran into the
highest deficits we ever had heard of.
The deficits and debt went up, up, and
away under Reaganomics. Of course,